

will require the appropriation of upwards of \$200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skillful of other nations if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government. True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency for the introduction of a system of discipline both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July next, \$34,006 061-8, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of \$60,000. In addition to these sums, about \$6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole \$150,006 061-8. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department the sum of \$28,040, leaving a deficit of \$121,966 061-8. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensable. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that, by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connexion with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual Session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department, which are deemed worthy of the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that Department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that if the Department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is evermore exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it, therefore, proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their

notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in my judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys which may be required within the District, must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That difference of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the People will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1841.

#### HOW TO TELL BAD NEWS.

SCENE.—Mr. G.'s room at Oxford. Enter his father's steward.

Mr. G. Ha, J-ras! how are you, my old boy? how do things go on at home?

Steward. Bad enough, your honor; the mapple's dead.

Mr. G. Poor Mag! so he's gone, "How came he to die?"

Stew. Over-ate himself, sir.

Mr. G. Did he, fat! a greedy dog! why what did he get that he liked so well?

Stew. Horse flesh, sir; he died of eating horse flesh.

Mr. G. How came he to get so much horse flesh?

Stew. All your father's horses, sir!

Mr. G. What are they dead too?

Stew. Aye, sir; they died of over-work.

Mr. G. And why were they over-worked?

Stew. To carry water, sir.

Mr. G. To carry water! and what were they carrying water for?

Stew. Sure, sir, to put out the fire!

Mr. G. Fire! what fire?

Stew. Oh, sir, your father's house is burned down to the ground.

Mr. G. My father's house burned down! and how came it to get on fire?

Stew. I think, sir, it must have been the torches.

Mr. G. Torches! what torches?

Stew. At your mother's funeral.

Mr. G. My mother dead!

Stew. Ah, poor lady! she never looked up after it.

Mr. G. After what?

Stew. The loss of your father.

Mr. G. My father gone too!

Stew. Yes, poor gentleman, he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it.

Mr. G. Heard of what?

Stew. The bad news, sir, and please your honor.

Mr. G. What! more miseries! more bad news?

Stew. Yes, sir; your bank has failed, and your credit is lost, and you are not worth a shilling in the world. I made bold, sir, to come to wait on you about it, for I thought you would like to hear the news!

#### AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

We learn that information has been received from the Commanding General in Florida under date of the 7th instant, that a shipment has been made from Tampa Bay for Arkansas of about two hundred Indians, of whom fifty are warriors, being all that had been collected at that place during the last few months, and making the total number removed during the year, by peaceable means, about four hundred and twenty. Of whom about one hundred and twenty are warriors. Negotiations for the emigration of the remainder were still in progress, not without some hope of success, with all but Sam Jones and his followers, who still remained impracticable.

Nat. Intell.

A Good One.—On the occasion of a public exhibition at a school in Virginia,

many of the most distinguished citizens had assembled to do honor to the teacher and his school. The performance of one lad excited much admiration, and a gentleman present inquired the name of the successful scholar. It was Gales Seaton. "Indeed," said the querist taking the hand of the youth, "are you my little fellow, the son of Gales & Seaton?"—*United States Gazette.*

#### CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841.

We learn by a gentleman from Wadesborough that Messrs. Waddill and Martin imprisoned on a charge of murder were brought before Judge Dick by a Habeas Corpus on the 26th ult. The former was admitted to bail in the sum of Five thousand Dollars, and the latter remanded to prison, to await his trial at the next superior Court for Anson County.

We learn from an advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, that a Seminary for young Ladies was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its last session, under the name of "FLORAL COLLEGE." It is located in Robeson county, near the western border, and will be opened on next Monday under the superintendence of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Miss Caroline M. Jewett. The plan of this Institution embraces a complete course of liberal education extending throughout a period of four years, and closing with a Diploma and a Degree. The arrangements are, in all respects, those usual in Colleges. The location is represented as healthy and the expense very small, as may be learned from the advertisement.

We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. McIntosh and consider his connection with the College as a recommendation. Indeed we regard with sincere satisfaction the establishment of such an Institution so near to us.

North Carolina is not very boastful, but we rather think, that the practical utility of her legislation for a few years past, in reclaiming her waste lands, in facilitating communication between different parts of the State, and in providing the means of education for her citizens, might put to the blush some of her bragging neighbors who are in the habit of affecting a contempt for her, and a large part of whose legislation consists in the establishment or overthrow of political dogmas.

We have not seen any political newspaper (except the "Intelligence" of Washington) with which we are so well satisfied as we are with the "AMERICAN SENTINEL" of Philadelphia. It is a temperate and dignified supporter of the Party called Democratic in the nomenclature which now obtains. There is a tone of good sense, true wisdom, and elevated morality pervading the Editorial Department and the selections, which is refreshing to the spirits depressed by the multiplied evidences, every where furnished, of a fearful obliquity in the moral sense of the American people. If more of the leading secular papers throughout the country had been like the "Intelligence" and the "Sentinel," their reasoning would perhaps have prevented, in some measure the putrefying process which seems now to be going on in society. Although these remarks were not induced solely by the subjoined article taken from the "Sentinel," they were commenced with the design of introducing it. We like it because it shows, that the specious but mischievous dogmas of modern reform called the glory, but in many respects, the shame and blight of the age, have not taken captive all minds. Doubtless important progress has been made in natural and perhaps in political science, but from the theological, moral, and much of the social reform so called we most devoutly pray "Good Lord, deliver us."

But to our extract:

There is genuine and sensible philosophy in this observation of Sir Walter Scott: "I rather suspect, says he, "that children derive impulses of a powerful and important kind, in hearing things that they cannot comprehend; and therefore that to write down to children's understanding is a mistake; set them on the scent, and let them puzzle it out."

One of the most fatal mistakes in modern education has been this, writing down, and talking and teaching down to the comprehension of children. The favorite theory of late years has been, that children must be reasoned with, convinced, persuaded, made to understand the reason of every thing &c. &c. Whereas the great aim should be to discipline them in habits of submission and obedience. They should be taught to do thus, because commanded by paper authority, and to believe thus and thus, because the superior understanding of the teacher or parent affirms it. It is of prime importance to accustom children to consider that they are children, and as such inferior and dependent—called to confidence, not in their own powers, but in those who have the control of them.—It will be infinitely better for them, in after life, to have learned in childhood the lessons of reverence, obedience, dependence, than to have understood all knowledges and mysteries.

The subjoined article is given to our readers as a curiosity. The reference is to President TYLER's recommendation of a Fast Day, and the author of the article is THOMAS RITCHIE Esq. Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

"It is true, that the Acting President has not attached to his Proclamation the seal of the United States, nor the attestation of his Secretary, and that he adopts the more persuasive term of 'a recommendation,' "to the people of the United

States"—but it is also true, that this "Recommendation" goes forth as "Official," and that it has all the effect of a Proclamation. For one, therefore, we controvert the propriety of the measure, upon the grounds taken by the Republican Party."

#### DOMESTIC NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The meeting of the Democratic Party in Charleston on the 27th ult., is represented to have been one of the largest and most brilliant popular assemblages ever held in that city. The Hon. HENRY DEAS occupied the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting. Col. T. H. ELKORE, Chairman of a Committee of forty two, reported a preamble and resolutions, affirming the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public Land Sales; of a protective tariff; and of a National Bank. Also sustaining the Sub-Treasury, and commending the course of the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.—The meeting was ably and effectively addressed by Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. MEX-MINGER, Mr. BURT of Abbeville and others. With great delicacy (as we humbly think) Chancellor Dunkin, and Judges EARLE and BUTLER were invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the meeting, and, with great propriety, they declined. The following resolution is of so extraordinary a character, that we give it entire.

Resolved, That Congress having no authority under the Constitution to incorporate a National Bank, if such an Institution be incorporated, we hold that the Charter may at any time be repealed and the Bank abolished.

The argument in the case of *Scire facias* against the Banks was closed on Monday the 31st ult., Judge Butler will take time to decide the question which the case presents for his arbitration.—Whatever his decision may be, the case will go to the Law Court of appeals, or if, as we suppose, it involves the Constitutionality of the late act under which the proceedings are had, it must come for final adjudication before the High Court of Errors. The argument of the Hon. H. S. LEGARE is represented by the *Courier* to have been "one of the most brilliant and masterly efforts that has ever been witnessed in any form." The *Mercury*, on the other hand, ridicules a large part of it. Which is correct.

Gen'l. Armistead has, at his own desire, been relieved from the command of the Army in Florida, and Col. Worth succeeds to that post.

A letter from Cincinnati says: "Judge Burnett, Col. Todd, and John Scott Harrison will leave here on the 3rd or 5th of June for Washington, to bring on the remains of Gen'l. Harrison."

Letters from Valparaiso, announce the death of Commodore Claxton commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific.

The population of Georgia according to the late census, is 699,690; of whom 405,181 are whites, 2,522 free colored persons, and 281,987 slaves. Representative population, 576,796. White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, 80,734!! The above returns are understood to embrace all the counties. In the statement heretofore published several counties were deficient.

#### [From the Quebec Mercury, of May 22.]

##### MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

###### One Hundred and forty-eight lives lost.

It again becomes our duty to record a calamity involving destruction of human life to an awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig *Minstrel*, Capt. Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence, of which the following is an accurate summary.

The *Minstrel* left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st of April last, for Quebec, with one hundred and forty-one passengers emigrants, intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chains.

Upwards of one hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed; the vessel "heeled off" into deep water and went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the "painters" of the boats could not be cast off, and the people who had embarked in the boats perished, with their equally unfortunate companions on board the ship, except four passengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls, remained to tell the sad tale.

These eight persons had embarked in the brig, which was towing astern, and fortunately for them the rope which a tached it to the ship broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained till the following day, when they were taken off by ship *Wellington*, Mc. Intyre, and brought to Gross Isle.

Capt. Outerbridge, of the unfortunate *Minstrel*, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the brig.

The following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished:—Crew, Capt. Outerbridge, mate and 9 others; Passengers, Male adults, 47; females 40. 41 males under 14; 10 females do; 8 males under 7; 9 females do; 12 infants, 10. Total perished, 149.

A National Bank.—Mr. Crawford's Letter.—If the opinions of the ablest statesmen—practical men and profound—can avail anything towards setting a constitutional question—if the practice of the Government, under successive administration, including that of Washington, can add force to any decision where-by a certain policy may lay claim to permanence—the question concerning the

constitutionality of a National Bank, should be considered, we think, as one already placed beyond controversy. Touching the expediency of such an institution little need be said. If the present condition of the currency does not furnish evidence enough of the evil which the country must suffer without it, there is nothing of efficacy that could be argued to make the case plainer.

The National Intelligencer, a few days since, republished a letter from Mr. Monroe, on this subject, written some ten years ago, in which his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of a bank, as a fiscal agent of the government, is explicitly declared. The following letter from Mr. Crawford, in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, is equally to the point. It may be remarked, that Mr. Crawford, besides the high claims which his character and genius possess upon the public regard, was able to speak on this question with all the light of eight years experience in the Treasury Department. His views, therefore, are those of a practical man, as well as of a sagacious statesman.—*Char. Cour.*

WOODLAWN, DEC. 1831.

Dear Sir—Your friendly letter, on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion, which I formed of the Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing this question. MY OPINION REMAINS UNALTERED.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that I had ample evidence of the great ability of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank place great stress upon the word "NECESSARY," contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible." It does seem to me, that the words "Necessary and proper," cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect include the power to pass all which are necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have seen a complete development of the President's plan of a Bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposits cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantages of this security to the public incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it, now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, Sir, your friend, &c. 13  
(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.  
C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq.

#### CHERAW PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	\$	C.	\$
Bacon in market,	lb	0	6	0
Bacon from wagons,	lb	7	a	10
—by retail,	lb	9	a	8
Butter	lb	10	a	15
Boeswax	lb	22	a	23
Bagging	yard	22	a	28
Bale Rope	lb	10	a	123
Coffee	lb	123	a	103
Cotton,	lb	8	a	15
Corn, scarce	bush	a	50	
Flour, Country,	brl	5	a	5 25
Feathers fin wag.	none lb	40	a	45
Fodder,	100lbs	75	a	100
Glass, window 8x10,	50ft	3 25	a	3 375
—, 10x12,	50ft	3 50	a	3 7
Hides, green	lb	5	a	
—dry	lb	10	a	
Iron	100lbs	5 50	a	6 50
Indigo	lb	1	a	5 2
Lime	cask	4	a	4 50
Lard scarce	lb	11	a	12
Leather, sole	lb	22	a	23
Lead, bar	lb	10	a	
Logwood	lb	10	a	15
Molasses N. O.	gal	40	a	50
—	gal	35	a	49
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	73	a	8
—, wrought	lb	16	a	18
Oats	bush	33	a	40
Oil, curriers	gal	75	a	1
—, lamp	gal	1 25	a	
—, linseed	gal	1 10	a	1 25
Paints, white lead	kug	3 25	a	4 50
—, Span. brown	lb	8	a	12
Pork	100lbs	5 50	a	6

The River is boatable.

#### COMMUNICATED.

##### MARRIED.

On the 23rd ult., by B. F. Pegues Esq., at Black Jack Valley, Chesterfield District, Mr. J. G. White to Miss Catharine White, all of said District.  
"Love is a ticklish 'ting."

##### TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I AM prepared to Thrash and Clean Wheat. Persons having to send off their Wheat to be cleaned will find it a saving to send it once to the Mill where they can have it cleaned, ground and bolted at one operation.  
JAMES W. BUBB.

June 7 30 4t

##### WHITE WINE VINEGAR

For sale by  
AUG. P. LACOSTE

June 7 1841 3d

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**  
Chemicals; Patent Medicines,  
Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye  
Stuffs, &c. &c., for sale  
wholesale and retail by

A. HOPTON, CHERAW, S. C.  
At his Drug Store, next door to Brown  
Bryon & Brother.

Where may be had at all times a general assortment of articles in the Drug line—recommending to be of superior quality which will be disposed of on very moderate terms—Physicians and others wishing pure medicines, may rely on being supplied with them.  
May 26, 1841. 28

##### STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

Steamboat Swiftsure, Albany, Oct. 27, 1840. Mr. Dalley—We, the undersigned sufferers, mangled by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Swiftsure, certify that after twenty hours of pain from dreadfully burnt, scalded and bruised parts, were anointed with your Magical Pain Extractor, which gave us immediate ease and relief from torture, drew out the inflammation at once and allayed the swellings. We consider it the best article in the known world for such afflictions, and all may be assured that they will be easy at once on application, without any additional pain being produced, and healed promptly without scars.

Thomas Havens, Nicholas Davis,  
Henry Yate, John Kearney.

##### Testimony of the Captain, Crew, &c.

It is with pleasure we recommend the efficacy of Mr. Dalley's Magical Pain Extracting Ointment, from having witnessed the application and its most happy effects on the four above mentioned persons who were scalded on board the steamboat Swiftsure, on the explosion of the boiler. Its salutary soothing action gave ease as soon as administered, and healed rapidly. From what we have seen we consider it one of the best preparations in the world, and confidently recommend it to all who may be afflicted.

James L. Hodge, pastor of First Baptist Church, Albany.

H. L. Murray, captain of steamboat Swiftsure.

A. Hitchcock, captain of steamboat United States.

Edward M. Moly, steward of steamboat Swiftsure.

Benjamin Wakemen, pilot.

C. A. Carpenter, do.

Hannah Smith, stewardess.

David Steward, cook.

Samuel Havens, E. Hulton, } hands,

George Halsey, Moore G. Cowd, } hands,

Win. H. Snow, George Steward, } hands,